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CONTENTS

	<u>PAGES</u>
1. MARKET REVIEW	2 - 4
2. CANE AND BEET SUGAR DISTRIBUTION, FIRST HALF OF 1957	4 - 7
3. SUGAR TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN MARKETING TERRITORIES	7 - 17
4. SUGAR STATISTICS, VOLUME I	15
5. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	18
6. STATISTICAL SERIES	19 - 29
(a) Highlights	19
(b) Receipts and meltings January-June 1957; deliveries by primary distributors July and January-July, and stocks at selected dates, 1957 and 1956.	20 - 23
(c) Status of quotas as of July 31 and August 14, 1957, and comparison of charged to quotas January-July 1957 and 1956.	24 - 26
(d) Deliveries by primary distributors by States, June 1957, and second quarter 1957	27 - 28
(e) Sugar prices by areas, and refined sugar production and stocks	29

MARKET REVIEW

On August 9, the Department reduced the 1957 consumption requirement determination (total quotas) from 9,300,000 tons to 9,200,000 tons. This action was taken because the upward pressure on prices during May and June was reversed in July and because there are now adequate supplies of raw sugar on offer.

Market opinion with respect to raw sugar supplies has changed drastically since July 1. After that date the price of world market sugar declined from 6.15 to 3.75 and then recovered (August 21) to 4.35 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba. Domestic prices have declined more moderately from 6.55 to 6.10, duty paid at New York. During the year to date domestic raw sugar prices at New York have been relatively stable within a range of 6.08 to 6.60 cents per pound while world prices have ranged from 3.75 to 6.85.

A decrease of .15 cent per pound in refined sugar quoted prices in the Chicago-West territory was announced on August 9 and effective August 15 another .15 cent reduction was made for all states in the Chicago-West territory except Texas and Oklahoma. Cane sugar in that territory for all states except Texas and Oklahoma is now quoted at 8.70 cents per pound and beet sugar at 8.50 with a .10 cent allowance in most of Illinois, southeastern Wisconsin and St. Louis, Missouri. The quoted price in Texas and Oklahoma is 8.85 for cane and 8.65 for beet sugar. These actions brought quoted prices in line with actual selling prices in that highly competitive territory. The .15 cent decline of August 9 was extended to include the Pacific territory and cane sugar is now quoted at 9.10 in California, Arizona and Nevada and 8.90 in the balance of that territory. Beet sugar quotations are .10 cent lower in that territory.

The spot price of raw sugar at New York has averaged 6.16 cents per pound in August through the 15th and 6.29 for the year to date. The wholesale price of refined cane sugar at New York has been at 9.25 since June 17 and has averaged 9.14 cents per pound for the year to date. The price differential between refined and raw sugar at New York so far in August has been 3.09 cents and for the year to date 2.85 cents per pound as compared with 2.70 cents last year and the five year average (1952-56) of 2.54 cents.

Deliveries for domestic consumption through July were 4,994,000 short tons, raw value, or 30,000 tons less than in 1956. Deliveries by beet sugar processors were 122,000 tons or 12 percent above

last year and such deliveries have averaged 53,000 tons per week during June and July. Cane sugar refiners' deliveries were down about 105,000 tons or 4 percent from 1956. Most of this decrease has been in the Chicago-West territory and has been offset by increased beet sugar deliveries to those states. By the end of June refiners' deliveries were down about 62,000 tons in the state of Illinois alone while beet deliveries to that state were up about 50,000 tons from 1956. However, cane sugar refiners' deliveries to the Western states were up 23,000 tons through June while beet sugar deliveries were down 7,000 tons in that territory. Importers' deliveries through July were down 51,000 tons or 12 percent from last year. At the end of June importers' deliveries to Michigan and Ohio were down about 18,000 tons from the same period last year.

On August 8, the Senate unanimously (86 to 0) advised and consented to, the accession of the United States to the International Sugar Agreement Protocol.

The protocol provides that the quotas and limitations previously in effect shall be restored if the average price over a period of seventeen consecutive market days has been below 3.90 cents, provided that the price on the first day of the period and on not less than twelve days within the period has also been below 3.90 cents. On August 12, the price of world raw sugar, f.a.s. Cuba, dropped to 3.85 cents per pound. Since then it has fallen further to 3.75 cents and recovered to 4.35 cents per pound. If the recent recovery holds, therefore, the conditions for restoring quotas will not have been met.

Cuban world market exports through August 10, 1957 amounted to 2,145,000 metric tons. Total availability for the year was about 2,845,000 metric tons. Of 700,000 tons of sugar still in Cuba and destined for the world market reports differ on the quantities remaining to be sold. According to one source, 440,000 metric tons remain to be sold, another source reports 360,000 metric tons; while still another source implies that only about 300,000 tons remain to be sold by stating that 2,567,000 metric tons had been sold through July 31.

China (Taiwan) reports the production of 866,000 metric tons, raw value, during the November 1956 through May 1957 season. Assuming (1) that about 200,000 tons will be produced in November-December 1957, about the same as during these months in 1955 and in 1956, and (2) that calendar year-end stocks will be reduced by about 100,000 tons - a distinct possibility - China will export about 850,000 tons during 1957.

No recent production and export data concerning the Dominican Republic are available. It may be assumed, however, that China and the Dominican Republic together still have about 250,000 tons for sale. While four cargoes of Indian sugar sales were reported cancelled, Czarnikow quotes an Indian source stating that 166,000 tons sugar had been sold.

Brazil is reported to have sold 240,000 metric tons, but exports through June amounted to only 43,000 tons. Heavy frosts in all three sugarcane growing provinces of Argentina are reported. As a result, it is feared that 30 percent of the crop has been lost and no exports from the current crop are anticipated. It will be recalled, however, that 95,000 tons of sugar from the 1956 crop were reported sold earlier this year.

Using conservative figures, total world market sugar supplies for 1957 appear to be 6.6 million metric tons (down slightly from the 6.7 million ton estimate given in July 1957 Sugar Reports due to some minor revisions). Requirements are believed to be about 6,150,000 tons, (also slightly reduced from the previous 6.2 million ton estimate), sales to date about 5.5 million tons, supplies still available or becoming available during fall 1,150,000 tons, and unfilled requirements about 650,000 tons.

CANE AND BEET SUGAR DISTRIBUTION, FIRST HALF OF 1957^{1/}

Despite the heavy buildup of invisible stocks by consumers in some states during 1956, total physical deliveries ^{2/} of sugar during the first half of 1957 were practically identical with those of 1956 and amounted to 78.1 million cwt. (Table 1).

^{1/} This article brings up to date an article on the same subject in Sugar Reports No. 52, pages 3-5, by including physical deliveries during the first half of 1957 with those previously shown. ^{2/} Constructive deliveries of beet sugar ordinarily reported in the previous calendar year but physically delivered during the following year have here been included in the year of physical delivery.

During 1956, approximately 410,000 bags of sugar were constructively delivered, of which 213,000 bags represented physical deliveries during 1957 to California and 87,000 bags to Illinois. Constructive deliveries during 1955 were negligible so that physical deliveries for 1956 were essentially the same as ordinarily reported deliveries. At the end of 1954 about 1,100,000 bags of beet sugar were delivered constructively and are here shown as first half year 1955 physical deliveries. At the end of 1953 about 2,400,000 bags of beet sugar were constructively delivered and are here shown as first half year 1954 physical deliveries.

Table 1.-Deliveries of Beet and Cane Sugar by States by Primary Distributors, First Half Year

1,000 Cwt.												
Region & State	Beet Sugar 1/				Cane Sugar				Total Sugar			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
- - - - - January through June - - - - -												
<hr/>												
N.E. 2/												
Conn.					581	584	599	595	581	584	599	595
Me.					311	338	316	321	311	338	316	321
Mass.					2,378	2,436	2,464	2,476	2,378	2,436	2,464	2,476
N.H.					163	160	156	168	163	160	156	168
R.I.					283	295	276	265	283	295	276	265
Vt.					141	137	140	146	141	137	140	146
Subtotal					3,857	3,950	3,951	3,971	3,857	3,950	3,951	3,971
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Mid.A. 2/												
N.J.					3,133	3,375	3,582	3,697	3,133	3,375	3,582	3,697
N.Y.	157	128		1	8,575	8,434	8,445	8,478	8,732	8,562	8,445	8,479
Penna.	24	3		3	5,427	5,687	5,860	6,077	5,451	5,690	5,860	6,080
Subtotal	181	131		4	17,135	17,496	17,887	18,252	17,316	17,627	17,887	18,256
<hr/>												
N.C. 2/												
Ill.	4,274	4,322	3,041	4,038	3,436	2,802	4,820	3,725	7,710	7,124	7,861	7,763
Ind.	341	494	143	407	1,782	1,563	1,766	1,399	2,123	2,057	1,909	1,806
Iowa	685	654	630	655	390	384	364	320	1,075	1,038	994	975
Kan.	440	445	406	363	188	233	313	360	628	678	719	723
Mich.	1,179	1,291	939	1,125	1,018	1,370	1,636	1,419	2,197	2,661	2,575	2,544
Minn.	1,281	887	911	917	240	204	204	213	1,521	1,091	1,115	1,130
Mo.	548	631	534	528	1,289	1,126	1,344	1,205	1,837	1,757	1,878	1,733
Nebr.	738	592	543	513	109	124	173	212	847	716	716	725
N.D.	168	148	166	154	16	13	3	4	184	161	169	158
Ohio	215	205	132	341	3,062	3,397	3,566	3,283	3,277	3,602	3,698	3,624
S.D.	203	182	169	164	14	20	18	13	217	202	187	177
Wisc.	910	818	678	835	757	724	745	667	1,667	1,542	1,423	1,502
Subtotal	10,982	10,669	8,292	10,040	12,301	11,960	14,952	12,820	23,283	22,629	23,244	22,860
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SO. 2												
Ala.					1,111	1,107	1,179	1,215	1,111	1,107	1,179	1,215
Ark.	51	37	25	17	589	539	620	525	640	576	645	542
Dela.					73	76	76	74	73	76	76	74
D.C.					311	267	267	390	311	267	267	390
Fla.					1,342	1,579	1,775	1,634	1,342	1,579	1,775	1,634
Ga.					2,610	2,514	2,530	2,530	2,610	2,514	2,530	2,530
Ky.	1	26	1	1	1,039	1,146	1,069	1,031	1,040	1,172	1,070	1,032
La.			1		1,880	1,838	1,856	1,721	1,880	1,838	1,857	1,721
Md.					1,659	1,891	1,860	1,821	1,659	1,891	1,860	1,821
Miss.					765	817	1,071	1,167	765	817	1,071	1,167
N.C.					1,742	1,800	1,840	1,910	1,742	1,800	1,840	1,910
Okla.	209	198	166	151	535	478	596	504	744	676	762	655
S.C.					771	822	846	869	771	822	846	869
Tenn.					1,536	1,579	1,617	1,533	1,536	1,579	1,617	1,533
Tex.	622	811	468	573	2,953	3,022	3,422	3,076	3,575	3,833	3,890	3,649
Va.					1,325	1,345	1,331	1,391	1,325	1,345	1,331	1,391
W.Va.		2			507	513	501	476	507	515	501	476
Subtotal	883	1,074	661	742	20,748	21,333	22,456	21,867	21,631	22,407	23,117	22,609
<hr/>												
WE. 2/												
Ariz.	83	91	100	112	134	132	155	144	217	223	255	256
Calif.	3,340	3,489	3,733	3,723	2,922	2,613	2,778	3,174	6,262	6,102	6,511	6,897
Colo.	496	449	443	408	46	44	50	49	542	493	493	457
Idaho	110	122	119	118	25	21	21	21	135	143	140	139
Mont.	160	145	147	143	10	10	11	10	170	155	158	153
Nev.	12	17	11	14	24	29	28	30	36	46	39	44
N.Mex.	99	79	88	92	46	45	50	53	145	124	138	145
Ore.	323	373	502	525	305	295	311	341	628	668	813	866
Utah	246	255	251	256	30	32	34	36	276	287	285	292
Wash.	626	616	630	730	366	347	352	359	992	963	982	1,089
Wyo.	69	55	51	51	6	6	3	3	75	61	54	54
Subtotal	5,564	5,691	6,075	6,172	3,914	3,574	3,793	4,220	9,478	9,265	9,868	10,392
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GRAND TOTAL	17,610	17,565	15,028	16,958	57,955	58,313	63,039	61,130	75,565	75,878	78,067	78,088

1/ Includes previous year constructive deliveries.

2/ N.E. = New England
 Mid.A. = Middle Atlantic
 N.C. = North Central
 SO. = Southern
 WE. = Western

Physical deliveries during the first half of 1954 and 1955 averaged 2.4 million bags less than in 1956 and 1957 and amounted to 75.6 and 75.9 million bags, respectively. In spite of the increase from 1954 and 1955 to 1956 and 1957, total deliveries during the first half year to most states were surprisingly consistent for the years shown considering price moves and all the other factors that can influence the volume of deliveries.

In 1954, 1955 and to a lesser extent in 1957, the physical delivery of beet sugar which had been delivered constructively before the end of the preceding year, contributed its share to filling current sugar requirements. In other words, first half year sugar deliveries, as ordinarily reported, appear low in contrast to the physical delivery series shown in Table 1. However, the constructive deliveries had the effect of boosting the share which beet sugar deliveries are of total sugar deliveries at the cost of cane sugar. From 1949 through 1953, first half year beet sugar deliveries averaged 19.7 percent of total deliveries. Since there were no constructive deliveries between 1948 and 1952, this percentage represents physical deliveries.

Beginning with 1954, physical deliveries of beet sugar during the first half of the year made up the following percentages of total physical sugar deliveries:

	<u>Percent</u>
1954	23.3
1955	23.2
1956	19.3
1957	21.7

First half year beet sugar deliveries, as ordinarily reported, (disregarding constructive deliveries of the preceding year), amounted to 20.8 percent of total deliveries in 1954, 22.1 percent in 1955 and 21.3 percent in 1957.

The percentage of beet sugar deliveries was lowest in 1956; no constructive deliveries had been made toward the end of 1955. During the first half of 1956 beet sugar deliveries to states with high freight absorption were relatively low as compared to the two previous years; but in 1957 deliveries to Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Texas far exceeded those of the previous year. Of the 1,930,000 bag increase in 1957 over 1956 beet sugar deliveries to Illinois accounted for 1,000,000 bags and to the other three states together, for over 500,000 bags. Significantly increased beet sugar deliveries

were also made to Michigan and Ohio. In all these six states cane sugar deliveries were considerably lower than in 1956.

Total cane sugar deliveries during the first half of this year were down 1,909,000 bags from 1956 but were up about 3,000,000 bags from 1954 and 1955. In both the North Central and Southern regions the heavy deliveries of sugar during the calendar year 1956 resulted in a build-up of invisible inventories that affected the volume of sugar deliveries to most states in these territories. This factor and the accelerated rate of beet sugar deliveries to the six states previously mentioned resulted in a 2,132,000 decrease in deliveries of cane sugar to the North Central states and a decrease of 589,000 bags to the Southern states. Cane sugar deliveries to the Western states increased a total of 427,000 bags; most of this increase occurred in California. Beet sugar deliveries to California were at about the same level as in 1956. Total deliveries of cane sugar in the New England and Middle Atlantic states increased at about the same rate as in previous years but only New Jersey and Pennsylvania, among these states, show any appreciable increase in deliveries

SUGAR TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN MARKETING TERRITORIES

by
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Domestic transportation of sugar for consumption within the United States is a big job with frequent long-haul operations for expediting traffic between suppliers and distant consumers. Most of the transport function is accomplished in the initial shipment from primary distributors (including refiners, beet sugar processors, mainland cane mills, and importer-distributors), and details of this transport are given below. Secondary shipments from first point of destination are sometimes necessary for purposes of transshipment or localized distribution, but complete information is not available. One important example involves rail shipment to consignment points for storage until local distribution is requested.

If the first or primary shipment is examined with reference to sugar marketing territories having a common market price quotation, one can almost see the mutual response of inter-territorial supplies and

prices as sugar volumes spring to action in transport.^{1/} Also noticable is the fact that changing conditions of supply and demand are met with a remarkable degree of stability and orderly marketing, and a minimum of indirect shipments, physical handlings and storages. Since most refineries have easy access to ports receiving raw sugar from overseas there is very little domestic shipment of raw sugar, and there is little need for processing in transit or double-back movements. Inland transportation of raw sugar to refineries was excluded for purposes of the analysis below.^{2/}

One might wish for even greater efficiencies when it is realized that the total annual cost of sugar transport within the United States is close to one hundred million dollars, amounting to over 7 percent of the wholesale price or about 6 percent of the retail price. The latter percentage approximates the average freight cost for all foods. Much of the domestic transportation involves long distances between inland consumption centers and sources of supply. Over half of the 8 million tons of sugar shipped in 1955 was transported in excess of 300 miles on the initial haul from primary distributors. In terms of physical volume, this quantity of sugar is equivalent to about 200,000 standard forty-ton rail freight cars -- enough to reach from New York to Dallas, Texas, if placed end-to-end. This transport is supplemented by secondary distribution to localities peripheral to principal market destinations.

Data on the total volume of movement are taken from deliveries by states as reported by primary distributors to the Sugar Division for the year 1955. This particular year was marked with typical marketing conditions and stable supplies, despite a brief labor strike at two Gulf refineries and one western refinery which incurred reduced outputs. Details by mode of transport for the same year are obtained from carload waybill statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and from waterborne movements reported in Sugar Reports

^{1/} Price differences among territories with details concerning sub-territory pricing zones in the Chicago-West and Pacific territories were discussed on page 4 of Sugar Reports No. 55 of November 1956.

^{2/} Excluded quantities of raw sugar involved transport within Louisiana from the port of New Orleans to refineries and from mainland cane mills to refiners; in Texas from the Galveston Bay to Sugarland; in Florida and Georgia from mills to Georgia refinery; in Indiana and Illinois to refiners, mostly from the Gulf.

No. 60 of April 1957. Figures for truck transport are largely based on the difference between known total deliveries and the total of rail and water shipments with exclusions for certain quantities of raw sugar and dextrose. 3/

Importance of Transport Between Marketing Territories

Origins and destinations of sugar volumes by marketing territories in 1955 are described in figure 1*. It is seen that the large quantities amounting to 78 percent of the total movement remain within the territory of origin. This might be viewed as a measure of success in minimizing long hauls of expensive sugar freight, because the price in each territory is a function of the supply and price in every other territory. The 22 percent movement between territories would seem a relatively small quantity for accomplishing economic balance of supplies and prices between territorial markets. Whether such equilibrium in the future could be achieved with a lower percentage of total volume would depend partly on the prospects for greater stability in the economic and institutional factors affecting changes in supply and demand among marketing territories.

Another important aspect of the sugar volumes transported between marketing territories is competition. For many years sugar traders across the nation have looked upon the Chicago-West territory as the national meeting ground for supplies. In terming Chicago as "The Great Sugar Battleground," it has been pointed out that in seasons of slack demand, refineries cannot sell their full output within their own territories. It is natural that pressures for market outlets would be focused in the center of the most important deficit territory.

Although Table 2 shows that the Chicago-West is the only important outlet for excess supplies from other territories, it also shows that significant surpluses exist in only two territories, the Gulf and the Pacific. It is apparent that neither the Northeast nor the Southeast are involved to any great extent in this competition, because their supplies are absorbed almost entirely within their own respective territories. Yet the Chicago market, which is second only to New

3/ Rail shipments to a few states were in excess of known deliveries from primary distributors and these were generally assumed to represent transshipment or quantities in redistribution. Since no such allowances could be made for truck movements, this had the effect of causing truck volumes to be underestimated and rail to be overestimated for states involving substantial secondary rail shipments particularly in the Chicago-West territory.

*See pages 16 and 17.

York in sugar receipts, serves as an important stabilizing influence on both supplies and prices in all territories. In percentages, the Chicago-West is seen to provide only 47 percent of its own supply, with 5, 20, and 28 percent being transported from the Northeast, Gulf, and Pacific, respectively. This compares with other territories which are almost self sufficient except possibly the Southeast which receives 11 percent of its supply from the Northeast and 10 percent from the Gulf.

Table 2.- Percent of total territory receipts by territory of origin

Origin	Destination					Total U. S.
	North-east	South-east	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific	
Northeast	92.5	11.4	2.9	4.9	0	43.6
Southeast	0.2	78.1	3.2	0	0	6.8
Gulf	5.0	10.5	90.1	20.5	0	16.5
Chicago-West	1.1	0	3.3	46.6	0.4	12.6
Pacific	1.2	0	0.5	28.0	99.6	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Mode of Transport

The physical characteristics of sugar contribute to the relatively high cost of freight. It is bulky in relation to its value and it is unusually heavy in weight. Land carrier equipment cannot be as efficiently utilized for sugar as for other food commodities. The space in railroad cars and truck semi-trailers is usually only about half occupied in transit, because the sugar weight of 54 pounds per cubic foot is more than twice the optimum commodity weight which this equipment is designed to carry. Water carriers on the other hand may be filled to the full cubic capacity usually equivalent to between 12 and 30 railroad cars per barge. However, due to the facts that most of the waterborne sugar is backhaul cargo for barges and the minimum weight requirement for nominal freight rates is 500 tons, most barges are not loaded to capacity.

Sugar shipped by primary distributors (excluding secondary movements) utilizes three forms of transport as follows: 52 percent by truck, 42 percent by rail, and 6 percent by waterborne carriers. As in other commodities, these percentages change when measured in ton-miles with the larger volume carried by rail. According to

Table 3.- Primary movements of sugar by mode of transport, 1955^{1/}
(Thousand short tons, refined equivalent)

Territory of origin	Territory of Destination					Total all territories
	North-east	South-east	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific	
<u>Northeast</u>						
Rail	883.9	29.5	20.4	79.8	--	1013.6
Water	50.0	13.0	--	--	--	63.0
Truck	2317.7	31.1	.6	18.8	--	2368.2
Total	3251.6	73.6	21.0	98.6	--	3444.8
<u>Southeast</u>						
Rail	5.1	183.1	9.6	--	--	197.8
Water	--	1.0	--	--	--	1.0
Truck	2.8	319.0	13.9	.2	--	335.9
Total	7.9	503.1	23.5	.2	--	534.7
<u>Gulf</u>						
Rail	37.5	53.8	297.1	141.0	--	529.4
Water	99.5	--	80.5	230.8	--	410.8
Truck	38.8	13.5	274.1	38.3	2.4	367.1
Total	175.8	67.3	651.7	410.1	2.4	1307.3
<u>Chicago-West</u>						
Rail	31.2	--	4.6	644.7	3.6	684.1
Truck	7.2	--	19.0	289.0	.4	315.6
Total	38.4	--	23.6	933.7	4.0	999.7
<u>Pacific</u>						
Rail	13.9	--	--	407.9	439.3	861.1
Truck	29.0	--	3.4	153.6	576.7	762.7
Total	42.9	--	3.4	561.5	1016.0	1623.8
<u>Total All Territories</u>						
Rail	971.6	266.4	331.7	1273.4	442.9	3286.0
Water	149.5	14.0	80.5	230.8	--	474.8
Truck	2395.5	363.6	311.8	499.9	579.5	4149.5
Total	3516.6	644.0	723.2	2004.1	1022.4	7910.3

^{1/} Excluding movements of raw sugar and dextrose, but including mainland cane sugars for direct consumption.

Source: Rail data from carload waybill statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Water data from Dept. of Army, Corps of Engineers and Sugar Reports No. 60, April 1957.

Truck figures based largely on the difference between known total deliveries and the total of rail and water shipments.

a comparison of movements within territories with movements between territories as shown in Table 3, the truck volume within territories at 59 percent of the total, is much higher than the 24 percent between territories. The difference is attributed to greater importance of rail and waterborne shipments between territories. Rail traffic at 39 percent within territories was 54 percent between territories, while waterborne volume amounted to 2 percent and 22 percent, respectively.

Truck traffic is not only restricted by the length of haul but also by the structure of rail freight rates. These factors together with others would help to explain the wide territorial differences in the percentage of sugar shipped by motor transport. Total truck shipments in each territory as a percent of total traffic was lowest in the Gulf at 28 percent and Chicago-West territory at 32 percent and highest in the Northeast territory at 69 percent. The length of haul from many of the beet states to Chicago may well exceed the feasible range for motortrucks. For example, the haul from Greeley, Colorado to Chicago involves very much the same distance and rail freight rate as the haul from New Orleans.

Truck traffic from the Pacific to the Chicago-West is light at only 27 percent because the rail rate per mile is the lowest of any movement, amounting to about one-half that for westbound shipments from the Northeast. This would suggest that truck revenues per mile for the long haul eastward from the Pacific would be subject to much lower rates than are charged for traffic within territories.

Rail freight rates within territories are quite comparable and probably have very little effect on the relative truck shipments. Truck traffic within territories is as high as 71 percent in the Northeast, 63 percent in the Gulf and 57 percent in the Pacific, compared with lower truck traffic to points outside of these territories amounting to 26, 14 and 31 percents, respectively. Rail and truck freight rates within California are about the same as within New York at about 13 to 14 cents per cwt. per hundred miles.

Traffic Summary

As previously noted, the heaviest inter-territory traffic is that from the Pacific and Gulf to the Chicago-West territory. The next heaviest traffic is the 176 thousand tons from the Gulf to the Northeast. Since the latter traffic involves deliveries mainly to Indiana and Ohio just over the Gulf territorial boundary, one would not necessarily expect savings in freight by substituting shipments from within the Northeast

territory. Traffic of 99 thousand tons from the Northeast to the Chicago-West, mainly Illinois and Wisconsin, is next important. It is interesting to note offsetting traffic in the opposite direction of 38 thousand tons, mostly to Indiana buyers.

The longest haul would appear to involve the 43 thousand tons from the Pacific to the Northeast, mostly to Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. The latter three states also received 171 thousand tons from the Gulf and 36 thousand tons from the Chicago-West territories. This traffic not only points up the insufficiency of beet sugar supplies produced in these three states but also emphasizes the long eastward reach of excess Pacific supplies associated with low freight rates.

Traffic in cane sugar to the beet area is almost evenly exchanged for traffic in beet sugar, suggesting that the shipments are complementary as well as competitive, particularly with regard to specialty sugar packs. Such states as Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin in particular receive substantial cane supplies mostly from the Pacific.

Beet sugar traffic among the territories is concentrated in one heavy movement from the Pacific to the Chicago-West territory. A residual volume from the beet area of the Pacific and Chicago-West amounts to only 1.2 million cwt. or less than 4 percent of the beet sugar supply, and was transported to the Northeast and Gulf territories with destinations mostly in Indiana, Ohio, and New York. This compares with the main traffic channel into the Chicago-West from the Pacific which amounted to about 6.3 million cwt. Of this about 2.8 million cwt. reached the Illinois market, or more than twice the 1.2 million cwt. of beet sugar supplied by processors within the Chicago-West territory. Beet sugar supplies to Illinois from the Pacific declined since 1955 because of lower production and increased demand on the West Coast.

Traffic in offshore refined sugar for direct consumption involves nearly 11 million cwt. of short haul transport with less than 5 percent crossing territorial boundaries. The Northeast and Southeast territories accounted for over 95 percent of the total, and practically all states in these territories share in this traffic which originates mostly from the New York, Baltimore, and Florida Customs Districts. Also in conjunction with this traffic should be mentioned 1 million cwt. of mainland cane sugar for direct consumption from Louisiana consisting mostly of plantation whites and turbinados. Just over half of this is shipped to the Chicago market,

and the remainder mostly to other Chicago-West and Gulf destinations. An additional small quantity of mainland cane sugar for direct consumption originated in Florida and remained within that state. The mills involved in such sales were not shown on figure 1 because these outputs were not among the refined sugar products.

Sugar Transport Economics

The transport function for sugar as described above offers close confirmation of the distribution situation as generally known from other related data. Inter-territorial movements as a whole and by mode of transport are very much as was expected according to industry reports and published prepay information. But this does not suggest that there are no opportunities for improvement. The student of transport economics who wishes a detailed appraisal of distribution efficiency finds that the cost of freight from alternative sources of supply is not entirely decisive for determining the optimum movements. The problem of minimizing transport costs involves close integration of distribution efficiency with improvements in production and processing. The objective of balance among all of these operations involves a process of continuous adjustment to meet the ever-changing economic conditions which characterize a highly competitive sugar market. Some of the lesser factors to be considered in minimizing the total cost of freight include the location of production areas, the location of available processing capacity and the physical limitations of existing port facilities.

Primary distributors making shipment decisions might benefit from a comprehensive and formalized marketing plan based on a nationwide transportation model of marketing territories for minimizing the total cost of transportation of available supplies by principal origins and destinations. As an aid to seeking momentary improvements in the pattern of transport, it is easy to visualize the future development of such a transportation model device together with automation techniques for instant calculation of the most profitable movements for any given set of supply and demand conditions. Naturally the results would not be used unless consistent with established trade relations and other courtesies.

A long term scrutiny of long hauls to inland markets would not only take cognizance of the location and output of production and processing activities, but would also consider the basing point system of freight rates for sugar and the structure of freight prepay under which the customer is charged for only that freight which the trade

(not the railroads) has established as standard from nearest refinery city.

Finally, it is interesting that none of the above noted transport movements is inconsistent with the objectives of price stability and orderly marketing. Cross-over traffic such as the excess Pacific beet supplies which passed through numerous western beet states in order to reach the Chicago market and parts of the Northeast provided important supplies needed in specific deficit outlets.

SUGAR STATISTICS, VOLUME I

On August 5, 1957 a revised "Sugar Statistics, Volume I" was issued.

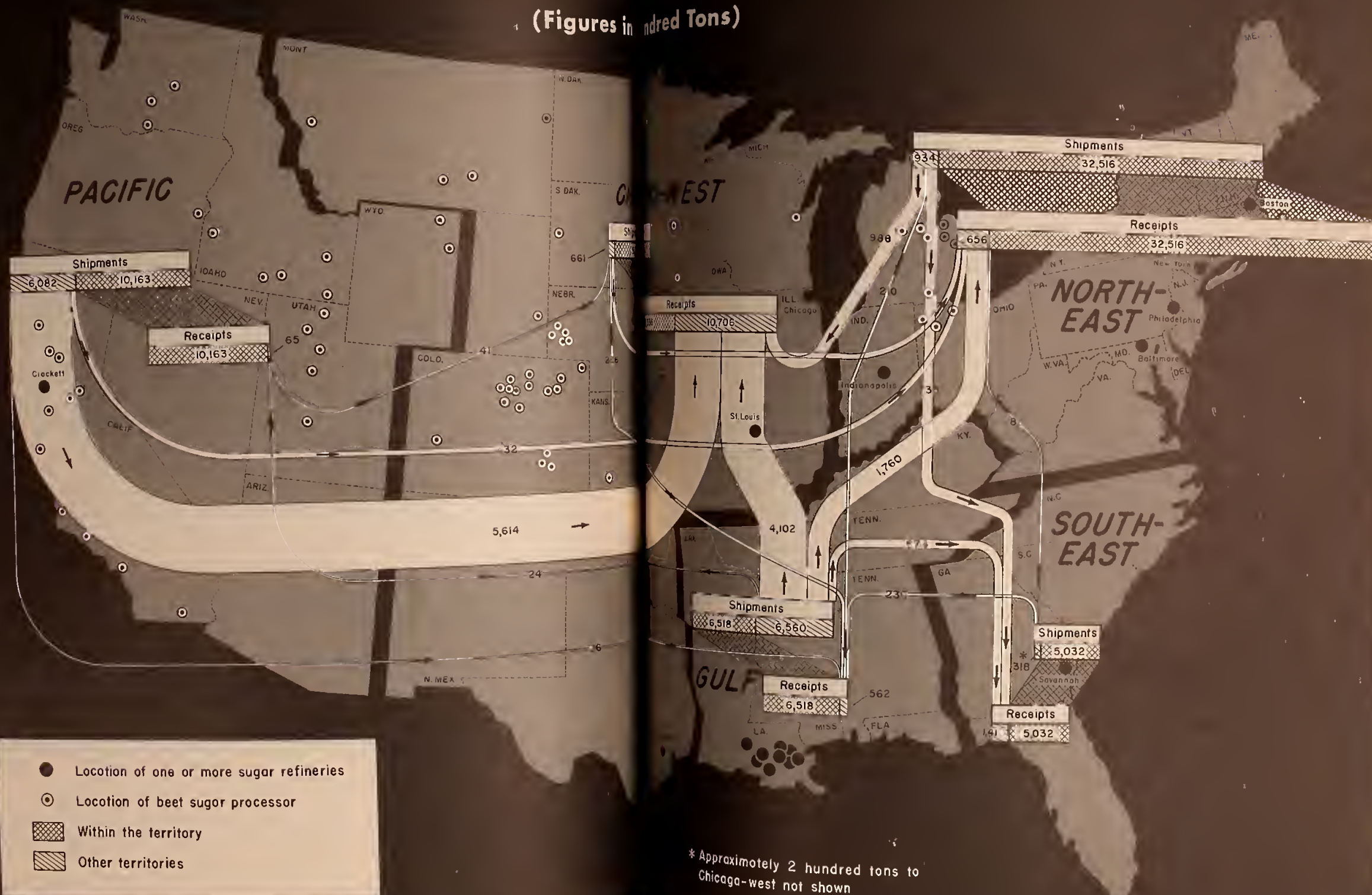
Included are statistics on deliveries, stocks, receipts, production, quota actions, prices, indexes of economic factors, Sugar Act payments and tax collections, tariffs, as well as statistics on world sugar production and trade.

Copies are available upon request to the Information Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume II of the series, issued in December 1954 and entitled "Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Income Statistics for the Domestic Sugar Areas," contains data on beet and cane sugar production and processing, grower returns, wage rates, and other related information concerning the mainland cane and sugar beet areas, and the Hawaiian, Puerto Rican, and Virgin Islands sugarcane areas and is supplemented annually with the most recent data in the December issue of Sugar Reports.

SUGAR MOVEMENTS FROM PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS AMONG MARKETING TERRITORIES IN 1955

(Figures in hundred tons)



* Approximately 2 hundred tons to Chicago-west not shown

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONSDate announcedAdministrative action

July 26, 1957

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation North Dakota State Committee issued the bases and procedures for apportioning their state into proportionate share areas and for establishing individual farm proportionate shares from the established state allocation. (See Federal Register of July 26, 1957).

July 26, 1957

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees of Illinois and Iowa issued the bases and procedures for establishing their respective individual farm proportionate shares from the established state allocations. (See Federal Register of July 26, 1957).

August 9, 1957

Sugar quotas for continental United States for 1957 reduced 100,000 tons to a total of 9,200,000 short tons, raw value. This action was taken because the upward pressure on prices during May and June was reversed in July and because there is now no inadequacy of current offerings of supplies. (See Federal Register of August 14, 1957).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. Final data on June deliveries of sugar for United States consumption, 921,000 short tons, raw value; the previously published preliminary figure for that month was 914,000 tons. July deliveries of sugar, 859,000 short tons (preliminary), down 0.7 percent from July 1956. Cumulative deliveries through July, 4,994,000 short tons (preliminary), down 0.6 percent from same period last year.
2. Primary distributors' stocks on August 3, 1957, 1,157,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 171,000 tons from June 29, 1957 and 75,000 tons from a year ago. During July, beet processors' and mainland cane processors' stocks declined by 199,000 tons and 8,000 tons, respectively; refiners' stocks increased 34,000 tons, importers 2,000 tons. As compared with a year ago, beet processors' stocks were down 126,000 tons and mainland cane processors' stocks 12,000 tons whereas stocks of refiners were up 56,000 tons and importers 7,000 tons.
3. Charges to quotas January through July, 5,453,000 short tons, raw value, down 43,000 tons or 0.8 percent from same period last year. Of the major supplying areas only the domestic beet area and Hawaii had increases -- 121,000 and 30,000 tons, respectively. Total charges to quotas of "full duty" countries also were up 20,000 tons. Decreases were: Puerto Rico 118,000 tons, the Philippines 38,000, the mainland cane area 34,000, and Cuba 22,000 tons.
4. Sugar deliveries to each geographic region during June, 1957 were larger than in the same month of 1956 with the increases ranging between 32.2 percent in the North Central region and 8.0 percent in the South. As compared with May 1957 sugar deliveries in June reflected sizable gains in all regions except the Middle Atlantic which increased by 3.9 percent. Deliveries in the West increased by 69.8 percent, in the North Central region by 49.5 percent while the New England and the Southern regions had increases of 29.5 and 27.8 percent, respectively.

Second quarter deliveries of sugar in 1957 were up in all five regions as compared with the first quarter of 1957 ranging from 64.3 percent in the West to 13.1 percent in the Middle Atlantic region. As compared with second quarter 1956, increases ranged from 13 percent in deliveries to the Western region to about 3 percent to the New England and Southern regions. Increases to the North Central and Middle Atlantic regions were 12 and 5 percent, respectively.

Table 4.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-June, 1957 and 1956

	1957 (Short tons, raw value)	1956
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	1,752	23,541
Refiners' refined	2,924,608	2,996,124
Beet processors' refined	887,670	
Importers' direct consumption	313,039	368,331
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	<u>24,130</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>74,055</u>
Total	4,151,199	4,292,883
Deliveries for:		
Export	14,635 <u>2/</u>	122,228
Livestock feed	1,634 <u>2/</u>	12,296
Continental consumption <u>3/</u>	<u>4,134,930</u>	<u>4,158,359</u>
Total	4,151,199	4,292,883
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	56,507	47,423
<u>Hawaii</u>	20,136	23,627

1/ Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.

2/ See tables 6 to 9.

3/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 30, 1957 and 1956

	1957 (Short tons, raw value)	1956
Refiners' raw	325,983	319,862
Refiners' refined	295,649	310,160
Beet processors' refined	604,374	697,797
Importers' direct consumption	69,275	58,006
Mainland sugarcane processors	<u>32,257*</u>	<u>41,634</u>
Total	1,327,538	1,427,459

* Stocks of sugar of mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 6.-Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries, January-June, 1957*

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	255,505
Receipts	3,069,358
Meltings	2,996,647
Deliveries for direct consumption	1,752
Deliveries for export	0
Deliveries for livestock feed	0
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(481)
Stocks June 30, 1957	<u>325,983</u>

* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 11.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74.

Table 7. - Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-June, 1957

	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	235,994	1,278,027
Production from raws melted	2,970,760	-
Production direct from cane or beets	-	214,113
Imported refined receipts	14,138	-
Deliveries for continental consumption	2,910,508	887,131
Deliveries for export	13,449	539
Deliveries for livestock feed	651	0
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(635)	(96)
Stocks, June 30, 1957	295,649	604,374

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73, SU-74, and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 8. - Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-June, 1957 1/

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	11,583
Receipts	370,760
Deliveries for continental consumption	311,415
Deliveries for export	647
Deliveries for livestock feed	977
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(29)
Stocks, June 30, 1957	69,275

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 11.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 9. - Mainland sugarcane processors: stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, January-June, 1957

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	124,325
Production	87,912
Deliveries:	
For further processing	156,037
For direct consumption	24,124
For export	0
For livestock feed	6
Total	180,167
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	187
Stocks, June 30, 1957	32,257

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Forms SU-71 and 72 by mainland sugarcane processors.

Table 10.-Mainland sugar: Production and allotment charges,
June 30, 1957

	<u>Cane sugar</u> (short tons, raw value)	<u>Beet sugar</u> (raw value)
Production	88,099	214,017
<u>Allotment charges</u>		
Louisiana sugarcane processors:		
For further processing	113,384	
For direct-consumption	20,675	
Louisiana processor-refiners	58,634	
Florida sugarcane processors	105,391	
Beet processors	-	887,060
Total	298,084	887,060

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugar-cane processors, processor refiners and beet processors on Forms SU-71, 72, 73 and 70, respectively.

Table 11.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of
supply, January-June, 1957

<u>Source of supply</u>	<u>Refiners 1/</u> (raw sugar) (short tons, raw value)	<u>Importers 2/</u> (DC sugar) (short tons, raw value)
Cuba	1,439,166	268,329
Hawaii	439,179	-
Hawaii refined	14,138 <u>3/</u>	-
Mainland cane area	155,024	-
Philippines, Republic of the	639,632	13,292
Puerto Rico	375,271	69,272
Virgin Islands	-	-
Other countries <u>4/</u>	19,886	19,867
Not identifiable	1,200	-
Total	3,083,496	370,760
For further processing	3,069,358	-

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar: 584 tons for re-export.

2/ Includes quota exempt sugar: 320 tons for re-export and 1,476 tons for livestock feed. 3/ Refined sugar imported by refiners.

4/ Includes 130 tons of sugar exempted under Section 212.

Table 12.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, July, and January-July 1957 and 1956

	1957 ^{1/}		1956	
	July	Jan.-July (short tons, raw value)	July	Jan.-July
Refiners	566,247	3,492,607	608,030	3,627,695
Beet processors	225,032	1,112,702	186,788	1,017,620
Importers	63,936	376,975	71,951	440,282
Mainland sugarcane processors	4,000 ^{2/}	28,130	2,321	76,376
Total	859,215	5,010,414	869,090	5,161,973
Deliveries for:				
Export	-	14,635	3,623	125,851
Livestock feed	-	1,634	103	12,399
For continental consumption ^{3/}	859,215	4,994,145	865,364	5,023,723

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Estimated

^{3/} Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 13.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, August 3, 1957 and July 31, 1956

	1957 ^{1/}	1956
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	351,364	295,491
Refiners' refined	304,307	304,218
Beet processors	405,213	530,986
Importers' direct-consumption	71,640	64,322
Mainland sugarcane processors	24,000 ^{2/}	36,230
Total	1,156,524	1,231,247

^{1/} Preliminary

^{2/} Not available; estimated

Table 14. Status of 1957 Sugar Quotas as of July 31, 1957^{1/}

	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- set to drawback of duty	2/ Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas 3/	Unfilled balance Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
			Total			
			(Short tons, raw value)			
Domestic beet	2,177,205		1,112,092 ^{4/}		1,065,113	
Mainland cane	669,947		306,341 ^{4/}		363,606	
Hawaii 5/	1,100,000		576,119	20,979	523,881	10,776
Puerto Rico 5/	920,000		572,670	87,940	347,330	49,697
Virgin Islands 5/	15,000		5,293		9,707	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	714,567	14,347	265,433	45,573
Cuba	3,174,413	2,230	2,083,581	339,454	1,093,062	35,836
Other foreign countries	263,435	401	82,427	30,963	181,413	36,370
Total	9,300,000	2,631	5,453,090	493,683	3,849,545	178,252
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	91,197	206	11,767	5,187	79,636	4,777
Dominican Republic	76,507	67	29,741	3,203	46,833	5,715
Mexico	59,709	102	23,224	5,828	36,587	10,337
Nicaragua	13,453	0	7,137	7,137	6,316	3,500
Haiti	6,806	26	950	0	5,882	5,882
Netherlands	3,662	0	3,204	3,204	458	458
China	3,564	0	3,437	3,437	127	127
Panama	3,564	0	1,803	1,803	1,761	1,761
Costa Rica	3,557	0	0	0	3,557	3,557
Canada	631	0	561	561	70	70
United Kingdom	516	0	512	512	4	4
Belgium	182	0	0	0	182	182
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	7	7	0	0
Total	263,435	401	82,427 ^{7/}	30,963	181,413	36,370

LIQUID SUGAR^{8/}

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)			
Cuba	7,970,558	7,696,569	273,989
Dominican Republic	830,894	2,244	828,650
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4); Cuban for reexport, 4,397; Cuban for feed, 1,540; total, 5,937.

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane estimated; (b) raw sugar from Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Cuba and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines entered through July 31, 1957 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by August 14, 1957; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Puerto Rico, Cuba and Hawaii, and all sugar from the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of July 31, 1957.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 16,265; Philippines, 96; Puerto Rico, 10; Hawaii, 1; Total, 16,372.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Despite declaration of a deficit, the full quota of 1,179,437 short tons, raw value, is available to Puerto Rico; 1,172,641 to Hawaii; and 16,083 to Virgin Islands.

6/ Applications being held pending availability of quota for Hong Kong total 10 tons.

7/ Under Section 212(1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country listed and also by Dutch Guiana and Venezuela. In addition, 10 tons were entered by Canada under Section 212(2).

8/ 7,304 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212 (3).

Table 15 -Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, January-July, 1957 and 1956

(Short tons, raw value, and percentages)

	1957	1956	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	1,112,092	1/ 991,133 ^{2/}	120,959	12.2		
Mainland cane	306,341	1/ 340,371			34,030	10.0
Hawaii	576,119	545,642	30,477	5.6		
Puerto Rico	572,670	690,798			118,128	17.1
Virgin Islands	5,293	8,411			3,118	37.1
Philippines	714,567	752,268			37,701	5.0
Cuba	2,083,581	2,105,678			22,097	1.0
Other foreign countries	82,427	62,098	20,329	32.7		
Total	5,453,090	5,496,399			43,309	0.8
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	11,767	19,795			8,028	40.6
Dominican Republic	29,741	19,054	10,687	56.1		
Mexico	23,224	12,065	11,159	92.5		
Nicaragua	7,137	2,340	4,797	205.0		
Haiti	950	2,852			1,902	66.7
Netherlands	3,204	1,100	2,104	191.3		
China	3,437	1,220	2,217	181.7		
Panama	1,803	0	1,803			
Costa Rica	0	1,078			1,078	
Canada	561	1,055			494	46.8
United Kingdom	512	0	512			
Belgium	0	339			339	
British Guiana	84	0	84			
Hong Kong	7	15			8	
Colombia ^{3/}		1,154			1,154	
Denmark ^{3/}		31			31	
Total	82,427	62,098	20,329	32.7		

LIQUID SUGAR

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,696,569	7,647,649	48,920	0.6
Dominican Republic	2,244	0	2,244	
British West Indies	0	0		

^{1/} Partially estimated^{2/} Revised^{3/} No quotas under effective Sugar Act.

Table 16.-Status of 1957 Sugar Quotas as of August 14, 1957 ^{1/}

		Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- set to drawback of duty	2/ Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas 3/	Unfilled balance Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
Quota		Total			Total	
(Short tons, raw value)						
Domestic beet	2,134,829		1,202,092	4/	932,737	
Mainland cane	656,908		308,841	4/	348,067	
Hawaii 5/	1,100,000		606,419	20,939	493,581	10,464
Puerto Rico 5/	920,000		603,299	98,413	316,701	37,700
Virgin Islands 5/	15,000		5,293		9,707	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		719,141	14,350	260,859	45,570
Cuba	3,145,238	3,411	2,134,907	360,805	1,013,742	14,485
Other foreign countries	248,025	502	104,889	32,980	143,642	33,386
Total	9,200,000	3,913	5,684,881	527,487	3,519,036	141,605
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	86,867	307	18,413	5,187	68,761	4,744
Dominican Republic	71,557	67	44,612	3,845	27,012	4,954
Mexico	54,609	102	23,260	6,294	31,451	9,655
Nicaragua	12,879	0	7,137	7,137	5,742	3,357
Haiti	6,597	26	950	0	5,673	5,673
Netherlands	3,592	0	3,204	3,204	388	388
China	3,505	0	3,437	3,437	68	68
Panama	3,505	0	2,713	2,713	792	792
Costa Rica	3,498	0	0	0	3,498	3,498
Canada	631	0	561	561	70	70
United Kingdom	516	0	511	511	5	5
Belgium	182	0	0	0	182	182
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	7	7	0 6/	0
Total	248,025	502	104,889 7/	32,980	143,642	33,386

LIQUID SUGAR ^{8/}

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)			
Cuba	7,970,558	7,696,569	273,989
Dominican Republic	830,894	2,244	828,650
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

^{1/} Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4): Cuban for reexport, 4,994; Cuban for feed, 1,861, total, 6,855.

^{2/} These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar estimated; (b) raw sugar from Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Cuba and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines entered through August 14, 1957 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by August 14, and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Cuba and all sugar from the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of August 14, 1957.

^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 16,366; Philippines, 99; Puerto Rico, 10; Hawaii, 1; Total, 16,476.

^{4/} Estimated.

^{5/} Despite declaration of a deficit, the full quota of 1,166,375 short tons, raw value, is available to Puerto Rico; 1,115,479 to Hawaii; and 15,905 to Virgin Islands.

^{6/} Applications being held pending availability of quota for Hong Kong total 10 tons.

^{7/} Under Section 212(1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country listed and also by Dutch Guiana and Venezuela. In addition, 10 tons were entered by Canada under Section 212(2).

^{8/} 8,156 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 17.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States , June 1957

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	114384		7445		121829
ME	73597		275		73872
MASS	476445		14055		490500
N H	41760				41760
R I	56672		1500		58172
VT	21584		8002		29586
TOTAL	784442		31277		815719
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	641640		63430		705070
N Y	1314188		136924		1451112
PENN	895513		236827	9	1132349
TOTAL	2851341		437181	9	3288531
N CENTRAL					
ILL	795528	993896	700	41220	1831344
IND	313156	139925	3900	4	456985
IOWA	70075	195328	330	5	265738
KAN	78150	90363		2282	170795
MICH	328004	239715	12574	20	580313
MINN	61690	303541	340		365571
MO	250716	151024			401740
NEBR	36694	116440		650	153784
N DAK	2055	43840			45895
OHIO	708760	74312	17484		800556
S DAK	2017	47525			49542
WISC	179398	265480	3100	5658	453636
TOTAL	2826243	2661389	38428	49839	5575899
SOUTHERN					
ALA	276980			360	277340
ARK	106539	3000		2	109541
DEL	13737				13737
D C	50203		7675		57878
FLA	110870		129538	3932	244340
GA	463416		95852		559268
KY	226114		7257	6755	240126
LA	335240		762	5357	341359
MD	308025		56137		364162
MISS	256584			2300	258884
N C	280777		111277		392054
OKLA	109945	33246		200	143391
S C	201190		16798		217988
TENN	386085		1695		387780
TEXAS	593447	104105	32495	22	730069
VA	223761		101345	2	325108
W VA	96384		7437		103821
TOTAL	4039297	140351	568268	18930	4766846
WESTERN					
ARIZ	26836	34497			61333
CALI	634351	1145812	12098		1792261
COLO	13452	108049		2	121503
IDAHO	4881	30062			34943
MONT	2704	36727			39431
NEV	7296	3846			11142
N MEX	12450	24447			36897
ORE	80259	241818	9275		331352
UTAH	4486	54801			59287
WASH	76112	229227	14708		320047
WYO	794	14152			14946
TOTAL	863621	1923438	36081	2	2823142
GRAND TOTAL	11364944	4725178	1111235	68780	17270137

Table 18.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States, second quarter 1957

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	304154		19530		323684
ME	178182		375		178557
MASS	1259633		37041		1296674
NH	99545		200		99745
RI	142503		2722		145225
VT	51183		24002		75185
TOTAL	2035200		83870		2119070
MID ATLANTIC					
NJ	1814343		216706		2031049
NY	3911842	40	435773		4347655
PENN	2564025		747119	37	3311181
TOTAL	8290210	40	1399598	37	9689885
N CENTRAL					
ILL	2077426	2233942	53240	92145	4456753
IND	814726	269234	12350	4	1096314
IOWA	185338	421194	660	5	607197
KAN	218969	221038		3802	443809
MICH	769009	663417	71757	40	1504223
MINN	133985	585853	680		720518
MO	700951	334217		3127	1038295
NEBR	120840	295782		650	417272
NDAK	2594	97452			100046
OHIO	1824308	204044	50444	900	2079696
S DAK	7261	105459			112720
WISC	392982	535622	10802	18458	957864
TOTAL	7248389	5967254	199933	119131	13534707
SOUTHERN					
ALA	726760			3720	730480
ARK	315486	11300		4	326790
DEL	41532		445		41977
DC	141154		23165		164319
FLA	314971		484591	18643	818205
GA	1221588		245499		1467087
KY	613083	1224	21906	10738	646951
LA	945408		1424	21065	967897
MD	887168		159529		1046697
MISS	696914			4240	701154
NC	803444		301112		1104556
OKLA	298160	85056		400	383616
SC	477283		39506		516789
TENN	993181		5140		998321
TEXAS	1625468	264561	117710	259	2007998
VA	581239		245585	7	826831
WVA	254069		21134		275203
TOTAL	10936908	362141	1666746	59076	13024871
WESTERN					
ARIZ	80426	64783			145209
CALI	1818688	2274460	64585	1800	4159533
COLO	30023	248459		2	278484
IDAHO	12286	68242			80528
MONT	4685	90935			95620
NEV	17073	8764			25837
NMEX	31645	52418			84063
ORE	184083	363599	30830		578512
UTAH	15467	143387			158854
WASH	186843	451725	33668		672236
WYO	1924	31441			33365
TOTAL	2383143	3798213	129083	1802	6312241
GRAND TOTAL	30893850	10127648	3479230	180046	44689774

Table 19.-Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) ^{1/}					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y. duty paid	World fas, Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1952-56 annual av.	6.14	3.51	8.68	8.56	8.57	8.63
1955 annual av.	5.95	3.24	8.59	8.50	8.49	8.53
1956 annual av.	6.09	3.48	8.77	8.60	8.58	8.75
1956						
August	6.10	3.34	8.75	8.55	8.53	8.75
September	6.09	3.24	8.75	8.55	8.50	8.75
October	6.29	3.24	8.83	8.62	8.57	8.75
November	6.33	3.92	8.95	8.75	8.70	8.79
December	6.37	4.77	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
1957						
January	6.35	5.83	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
February	6.10	5.80	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
March	6.18	6.17	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
April	6.14	6.46	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
May	6.37	6.02	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
June	6.53	6.12	9.18	8.98	8.92	9.10
July	6.45	5.27	9.25	9.05	9.00	9.25
12-month av.	6.28	5.02	9.03	8.82	8.78	9.00

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued) ^{1/}			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale			Refined, retail
	Eastern	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	U.S. average
	Cents per pound			
1952-56 annual av.	8.48	8.37	8.53	10.47
1955 annual av.	8.39	8.29	8.43	10.42
1956 annual av.	8.52	8.38	8.65	10.57
1956				
August	8.48	8.33	8.65	10.58
September	8.45	8.30	8.65	10.58
October	8.45	8.37	8.65	10.62
November	8.65	8.50	8.69	10.66
December	8.74	8.65	9.00	10.72
1957				
January	8.75	8.65	9.00	10.86
February	8.69	8.65	9.00	10.96
March	8.65	8.65	9.00	10.96
April	8.65	8.65	9.00	10.98
May	8.65	8.65	9.00	11.00
June	8.72	8.72	9.00	11.00
July	8.80	8.80	9.15	
12-month av.	8.64	8.58	8.90	10.81 ^{2/}

Period	Production and month-end stocks, refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1952-56 monthly av.	501	150	258 ^{3/}	785
1955 monthly av.	509	150	245 ^{3/}	860
1956 monthly av.	528	163	281 ^{3/}	816
1956				
August	604	15	288	323
September	537	113	268	212
October	595	538	218	584
November	497	608	225	1,039
December	464	438	246 ^{3/}	1,278
1957				
January	485	89	282	1,260
February	395	25	312	1,178
March	463	4	308	1,048
April	498	17	324	927
May	554	29	329	807
June	576	50	296	604
July ^{4/}	575	26	304	405
12-month av.	520	163	283	805

^{1/} Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price and allowances in specific areas are being made. (See Sugar Reports No. 55, page 4).

^{2/} 11-month average. ^{3/} Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included.

^{4/} Preliminary.

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